The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,625.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

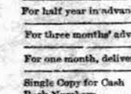
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

Il Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 300 H. P., Commander George Betts, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

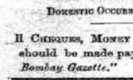
	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	8
	Sept.	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intend to despatch the Steam Ship SCOTIA, 1168 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, as an extra Steamer on or about the 24th August 1870. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero
ASIA	Capt. ——
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino

..... 2,000 Tons
..... 2,000 Tons
..... 2,000 Tons
..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 22	£15	£ 7	Exclusive of Wines.
„ Suez	£ 36	£22	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 38	£24	£ 9	
„ Alexandria	£ 39	£25	£ 9-10	
„ Messina	£ 45	£32	£ 12	
„ Naples	£ 47	£33	£ 13	
„ Leghorn	£ 50	£34	£ 14	
„ Genoa	£ 50	£34	£ 14	
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	£ 52	£35	£ 14-10	

Including Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

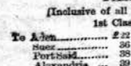
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertakes to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize for up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children, over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 701 Tons, Captain Cazolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
107 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbronn & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 110 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-15.	„ PARIS	£22-12	£15-13.

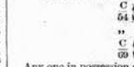
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 24th August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. Blake, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 22nd instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd idem.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th August 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on or about 2nd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES :—

C 54 | 77104—Rs. 1,000
„ 99434—Rs. 1,000
C 59 | 38288—Rs. 100

Any one in possession of the above is requested to communicate with the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. Payment of the Notes has been stopped.

THE WAR.

IN consequence of the lamentable breaking out of WAR in the WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES, and the difficulty of obtaining transit therein, we regret our inability to GUARANTEE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

TO BE SUB-LET, from an early date till 10th March next, House No. 136, MOUNT PLEASANT, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Unfurnished. Apply to Occupant.

SALE of HOOP IRON.—On WEDNESDAY, August 24th, at one o'clock, at the Godown No. 9 Hummum Street, COLLEY, MADELEY and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date, on account of whom it may concern—8 tons 11 inch HOOP IRON.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at 3rd MARINE LANE.—On MONDAY the 5th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEBBLEWHITE and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI SONABAI, daughter of Parsee Maneckjee Cokerjee Ichaporia, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, SHAPOORJEE NUSSERWANJEE SHROFF, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the 3rd Marine Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 1089, assessed under No. 141, containing by admeasurement 63 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Cursetjee Manockjee, on or towards the west by the house of Cowasjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the 3rd Marine Lane, on or towards the south by hahaleore's passage. For further particulars apply at the office of the Mortgagee's Solicitor, Mr. JANARDHUN GOPAL.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Tapes and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles from the hand enumerated below, which may meet wit attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tapes and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Iron Roof.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL, via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c. ; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Sith's Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 12th August 1870.

KHATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, called for WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August 1870, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the Liquidator's Accounts, is POSTPONED ; and will now be HELD on the 22nd of AUGUST 1870, at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Sir Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the scheme of reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of EDWARD BRICE late of No. 6 Hanbury Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of London, in England, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, Brigadier General and Companion of th Most Honorable Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at No. 6 Hanbury Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of June 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of th said Edward Brice are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Remington and Co, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th September 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Edward Brice without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of August 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORTE IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence & Limas Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office by 3 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the above-named Petitioners, Liquidators of the above-named Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved ; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of the Attorneys of their Debts or Claims, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September ; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDENTS à Bombay sont PREVENUS qu'une SOUSCRIPTION est OUVERTE au Consulat de France en faveur des VICTIMES de la GUERRE.

ESTATE of the late Surgeon-Major W. PEACH, M.D., Bombay Army.—NOTICE.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the above are requested to send them to the undersigned before the 6th September 1870.

B. B. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Col.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 27th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-9 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pice Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pice Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.
No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of MONDAY, the 22nd inst., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments ; as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned ; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons (more or less) of PIG IRON, to be delivered into the vessels, in such quantities as may be required from time to time on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

By order,
SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 634 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 205 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 651 37/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government ; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days of the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1865," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Second James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL COLMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. Colabag, Mazagons, and Bank of Bombay first and second Issues were in good demand at increased rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	150
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	585xd.
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170xd.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	121
6,400	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

CALCUTTA.—17TH AUGUST 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, fair sums, at Rs. 96-0 and 96-2, or 4-0 to 3-14 discount, and a heavy amount, at Rs. 96-0.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 104-10 and 104-12.

5 per cents of 1856-57, several lots, at Rs. 105-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-12, 112-0, and at the closing hour, a good sum, at Rs. 112-4.

Municipal Debentures, at Rs. 107-0, 107-6, and 107-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares by different parties, large and small numbers, at Rs. 1,380.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 62, exclusive of the dividend.

Fort Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 290.

The Bank of Calcutta declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1870, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Quin, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Gooch, Captain, 4th Hussars, on sick leave, from Meerut.

Swanson, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 20.

Butler, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Nagpore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th August 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain J. W. Collington to be Major, from the 19th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

37th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Goldsbury, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 6th August 1870.

40th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. F. C. Neville, 37th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hutchinson, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 5th August 1870.

21st Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confirm Captain J. G. T. Carruthers in the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 5th August 1870.

Captain J. O. Travers, 1st Batalion 17th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Travers, V. C., at present commanding Allahabad Division, with effect from the 27th May last.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, at present officiating as Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, will, on being relieved by return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, proceed and take up the duties of officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division during the absence on general leave of Lieutenant-Colonel, W. M. Cafe, V.C., or until further orders.

The leave to England for six months on private affairs, granted by G. O. C. C. 29th July last, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Conchman, D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieutenant C. W. Townsend, E. Battery F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, instead of to Cashmere, on the leave granted to him in G. O. C. of the 1st instant.

Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, General List, Infantry, is transferred from the 39th to the 8th Native Infantry, for duty, with effect from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. of the 1st June 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. McCausland, 2nd Battalion

3rd Foot.—Captain H. D. Harrison, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant A. C. Jeckson, 1st Battalion.

With reference to the foregoing G. O., intimation has now been received of Captain Harrison having been transferred, on promotion, from the 1st battalion 3rd Foot to the 44th Foot.

Captain Harrison is directed to proceed to England and join the 44th Foot, reporting himself, in writing, on arrival to the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 21st June last, appointing Major W. H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, doing general duty at Benares, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Dinapore, vice Major T. N. Baker.

Presidency District Order, dated the 12th April last, appointing Captain B. Colclough, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer at Fort William, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Brigade Major on Inspection duty, there being no qualified officer available.

Dated the 26th idem, appointing Captain B. Colclough, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on Inspection duty, of the Brigade Major at Fort William, there being no qualified officer available.

Dated the 3rd May last, appointing Captain B. Colclough, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem, during the absence, on Inspection duty, of the Brigade Major at Bhaugulpore, there being no qualified officer available.

Dated the 10th idem, appointing Captain B. Colclough to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence, on Inspection duty, of the Brigade Major at Fort William, no qualified officer being available.

Agra Station Order, dated the 16th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. J. Linton to the medical charge of the 49th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon J. Elliot, M.D.

16th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th July, making the following arrangements, viz. Colonel C. A. Barwell, whose privilege leave has expired:—

Major W. B. Girdlestone, and in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Major F. B. Foote, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Captain L. Wavell, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence of Major F. B. Foote on privilege leave.

Lieutenant and officiating Adjutant A. B. Clare, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Regimental Order, dated the 9th July, appointing Lieutenant S. V. Gordon, officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem, there being no other qualified officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon M. F. M. Case, F Battery, F Brigade, to Kussowlie, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars.—Captain A. P. Halifax, to remain in England, from the 20th September to the 19th November, on private affairs.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. M. LeBreton, to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 30th September, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant H. C. M. Turnbull, to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, from the 11th June to the 31st August, on extension of privilege leave.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain E. Lewis, to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Captain H. E. Stopford, to remain at Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant H. C. Cowell, to remain at Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wing Subaltern 45th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 20th August 1870 to the 20th February 1871, to study the native languages.

41st Foot.—Quartermaster C. Ward, to Bombay for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. Mitchell-Innes, to England, over-and, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot.—Lieutenant G. N. Atkinson, to remain at Roorkee, from the 1st July to the 14th September, on medical certificate, in extension.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. B. Moorhouse, 2nd Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry, to remain at Murree, from the 25th June to the 30th September, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave, and thence to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Captain W. I. Bax, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 14th Bengal Cavalry, from the 20th to the 30th June, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Webster, doing duty at Cawnpore, to Mussoorie, from date of quitting his station to the 15th November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Major H. G. Jenkins 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from the 20th June to the 1st July, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1795, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. L. Ferris, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Barchard, C.B., on furlough. Dated 10th August 1870.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice McNeale, who vacated by taking furlough. Dated 9th August 1870.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the promotion of Ensign Barrill, of the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lewin, deceased, published in General Orders of the 1st June last, is cancelled. Dated 10th August 1870.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 2nd June last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H. Ratigan, on being relieved of the medical charge of F Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to report himself for duty with the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles at Seetapore

Dated the 29th June last, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Cumming, M.D., Royal Artillery, to proceed to Seetapore and take medical charge of F Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th July, making the following appointments, vice Captain W. L. P. Drummond, nominated to another appointment:—

Captain H. A. McNair, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant C. Egan, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd July, making the following arrangements, in consequence of the return from detached duty of Lieutenant Carthew, and vice Lieutenant and Adjutant A. W. R. Becher, on sick leave:—

Lieutenant C. A. Carthew, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

7th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st December last, making the following appointments, with effect from the 8th idem, viz. Major F. J. Stephenson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave:—

Captain H. R. B. Worsley, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain F. C. W. Drummond to officiate as Wing Officer.

16th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd July, making the following arrangements, vice Major F. B. Foote, officiating 2nd in Command, proceeding on general leave:—

Captain L. Wavell, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant and officiating Adjutant A. B. Clare to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 16.)

Mr. Charles Gib Douglas to be a 3rd-class Assistant Conservator of Forests

Mr. Josiah Nisbet to be a 3rd-class Assistant Conservator of Forests, on probation, and to continue to have charge of the Salem Range.

Mr. William Charles Rayne to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation.

Mr. Hood Linzee Wooldridge to act as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, on probation.

Mr. Rhodes Morgan to act as Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. J. W. Rundall, Executive Engineer of the second grade, from the Godavery to the Tinnevelly district, on being relieved.

Captain J. O. Hasted, R.E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, from the Chingleput to the Godavery District.

Mr. W. S. Harington, Executive Engineer of the second grade, from the Vinnevelly to the Chingleput District.

The services of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, Madras Civil Service, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India, from the 15th August 1870.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave to Mr. T. J. Maltby, Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly.

The Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Lieutenant A. C. Kennedy, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for sixty days, from the 22nd August 1870, or date of departure.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant T. Price, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police 1st class, North Arcot, for two months, from 15th September 1870, or date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Reverend James Francis Browne, Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, has been appointed by the Commissary of the Diocese to be a Surrogate for the issuing of Marriage Licenses in this Diocese.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. Blacklock is posted to the Presidency Division and Northern District, from the 4th August 1870.

Dr. W. Mackenzie, Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, is granted privilege leave for 60 days from the 12th instant or date of departure. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. blacklock, of the Presidency Division, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct the se of the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, during Dr. Mackenzie's absence.

Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified against their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant John Hudleston, 4th August 1870.

Lieutenant John Charles Mainwaring Russell, 14th August 1870.

Lieutenant Michael Alexander Rowlandson, 20th August 1870.

Lieutenant Mathew Conway Poole, 20th August 1870.

Major G. B. Bowen, of the Staff Corps, is granted furlough in India on private affairs for two years.

Captain T. Lavie, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern and Acting Quarter Master 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant A. C. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, has been permitted to return to England for a tour of home duty, on his completing an actual service of seven years in India.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. Porter, of the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service from the 13th August 1870, on a pension of 1,120 per annum.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 5th August 1870.

The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Trichinopoly, 20th July 1870.

Lieutenant F. A. Wetherall, General List, attached 26th Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ritchie, M.D., 9th Native Infantry.

Kamptee, 20th July 1870.

Lieutenant F. R. Ditmas, Royal Artillery.

Palamcottah, 20th July 1870.

Lieutenant E. H. Fraser, Infantry General List, attached to the 22nd Native Infantry.

Jubbulpore, 20th July 1870.

Lieutenant H. Cracroft, General List, attached 3rd Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Cannanore, 20th July 1870.

Lieutenant C. Russell, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant H. Posnet, 1st Royals.

Assistant Surgeon G. White, Royal Artillery.

Bangalore, 20th July 1870.

Captain J. G. Imlage, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Captain G. W. Furlong, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Captain H. A. Robinson, 16th Lancers.

Paymaster Sergeant G. Milnes, 16th Lancers.

Gunner G. Linton, C Battery 23rd brigade Royal Artillery.

Private J. Brien, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Trichinopoly, 1st August 1870.

Assistant Surgeon H. I Jones, Deputy Inspector-General's Department Southern District.

Madras 1st August 1870.

Captain R. H. Philips, Staff Corps.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 17.)

Doctor Robert Moir, Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, two months' privilege leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 3rd September next.

Mr. Charles E. Kilkelly, Civil Surgeon of Allygurh, privilege leave of absence for one month and 17 days, with effect from the 1st August or subsequent date.

Mr William Young, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 12th September next, or subsequent date.

Doctor Alexander Christison, Civil Surgeon of Agra, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Agra, during the privilege leave of Dr. R. Moir.

Mr. Henry Minchin Chase, Magistrate of Allygurh, to hold charge of the Jail of that District during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. Kilkelly, or until further orders.

The Reverend William Jerome Burnett, B.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be Chaplain of Chunar.

Mr. Frederick Eden Elliot, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Young, or until further orders.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major Henry Edward Whish, S.C., Executive Engineer, II. Allahabad Division, Public Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, will officiate during Major Whish's absence, or until futher orders.

Lieutenant G. Hilderand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, in charge of Roorkee State Railway Survey, having completed his survey duties, rejoined the Saharanpore Division, Public Works, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. E. B. Forrest is transferred from Agra Canal to Head Quarters as a temporary arrangement.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. F. W. Male, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal from the 1st August 1870.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Captain H. V. Riddle, Assistant Commissioner Amballa, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner Amballa, during the absence on leave of Major Tighe, with effect from 3rd August.

Mr. R. Dick, M.A., is appointed Professor of the Delhi College with effect from the 31st July.

The Rev. D. P. Williams M. A., Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from 1st September or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Justices of the Peace, within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies:—

Lieutenant James Bird Hutchinson, Assistant Commissioner; Lieutenant William Jackson Parker, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Alexander Chalmers Marshall, Extra-Assistant; Mr. Percival Marlow Butler, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Non.p.to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolns & Cor bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Caldera	Maxlid	London, April 19.
21	Pekin (s)	Buthin	Shanghai, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Abyssinia (s)	Sharpe	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
21	Melbourne	Smith	Liverpool.
	Sphinx (s)	Marinovich	Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship Calcutta, to Sydney and Melbourne.

Ship Annie Fleming, to Java.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Suez, July 25.
	Sulina (s)	Lawrence	London, July 2.
17	Stirling (s)	Block	Bombay, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
17	Schah Jehan	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
14	Madras	.....	Calcutta.
15	Jehan	.....	London.
	Bushire	.....	Calcutta.
	Sea Bird	.....	Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 8 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Lengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egulpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nanglas.m, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoswal to Jubbulpore and Bhoaswal to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoswal only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, Satara, Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Scroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooree, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AWDRY—August 14th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHAND—August 2 th, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, Mr. John Shand, Mechanical Foreman Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Mazagon, aged 40 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MACNAMARA—August 16th, at 6, Russel Street, Calcutta, the wife of Dr. C. Macnamara, of a daughter.

DON—August 16th, at the Rev. Charles Manse, Park Street, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Don, of a daughter.

MAIR—August 13th, at Boraugore, the wife of William Mair, of a son.

PHILLIPS—August 13th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. Robert Philips, of a son.

CORNELIUS—August 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of George Edward Cornelius, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BATH—COLEMAN—August 12th, at the residence of T. Coleman, Esq., E. I. Railway, by the Rev. Chas. E. Wheeler, Edgar Augustin Bath, eldest son of Chas. Bath Esq., of Meerut, to Alice, second daughter of T. Coleman, Esq., of Molemeh.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—August 12th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Major A. M. Davies, of a daughter.

HANNA—August 15th, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, the wife of Francis B. Hanna, Esq., Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—DALY—August 8th, at St. Mathias Church, Vepery, by the Rev. A. H. Seymour, Joseph Smith, Esq., District Munsiff of Mellore, to Laura Susan, widow the late Captain H. B. Daly, and daughter of A. Walter, Esq., of Madras.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TONNDORF—August 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. F. T. E. Tonndorf, of Basham and Co., of a son.

COLDSTREAM—August 16th, at Lahore, the wife of W. Coldstream, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

STEWART—August 8th, at Shillong, George Andrew, infant son of Major R. Stewart, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

GLASS—August 16th, at Shahjehanpore, Anna Evans, wife of Major H. E. Glass, H. M. 59th Regiment.

CORBET—August 5th, at Agra, of dysentry, Percy Stanley, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. Corbet, aged 16 months and 14 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

THE great turning movement, undertaken on Monday by the German army on the Moselle, resulted on Thursday in complete success. The Germans, having marched well to the westward from their positions on the Moselle, by persistent fighting, on three successive days, drove the French into Metz. We may conjecture from the telegrams that there were at least five, most likely more than five, German corps engaged. Their mode of operation was probably a movement in echelon from the left; the corps commanded by Alvensleben taking ground west of Mars-le-Tour, and the remainder extending the line towards the Moselle. If this were so the right would be held back in an offensive-defensive position towards Gravelotte, while the left made sure work by accumulating their masses on the line of the French retreat. It is now evident that the Germans gained the mastery on Tuesday, the 16th, that on Wednesday they drew the net tighter and pushed the French back along the Verdun road; and that on Thursday they made a combined and decisive attack between Gravelotte and Mars-le-Tour, which ended by the retreat of the French under the guns of Metz. A correspondent of *The Times*—whence did he send his telegram?—states that the French armies were separated by the victory on Tuesday, but unless he referred to the army before Metz and the troops concentrating about Chalons, it is open to question whether he was not in error. No doubt it is conceivable that the first troops to march from Metz towards Verdun had passed the point where Alvensleben struck the main road; or that the foremost retreating column was struck in flank, and part driven off to the Meuse. However that may be there can be no doubt that a very considerable portion of the French army was defeated and forced back upon Metz. The correspondent also speaks of three German armies, as first, second and third; we have read somewhere that the organization was first army under Prince Charles, second army under the Crown Prince, and reserve, in rear of the first army, under the King. That seems more probable.

It is now impossible to conjecture what may happen. The sole French line of retreat, possibly open, was that which led to Thionville down the left bank of the Moselle; but it may be inferred that active and keen-sighted foes, like the Germans, would take precautions against such a manœuvre. The French army in Metz may be roughly said to resemble the Austrian army under Mack in Ulm, with the difference that they stand on more restricted ground. Of course the infantry can live in Metz for some time, but the artillery and cavalry horses can not, for lack of forage. It may, therefore, be inferred that the French army driven into Metz will have to remain there until they capitulate—unless they can find a way out. For a long time we have heard nothing of the Crown Prince; and we ought soon to have news of him, since it is probable that a strong force will be thrown out towards the Marne, and that his army will have to furnish the troops. In that case he will, perhaps, move by Commercy upon Bar-le-Duc, and operate on a comparatively separate line. The movement is not likely to be through Verdun into the Argonne, because that is a bad country for offensive operations.

The bombardment of Strasbourg from the right bank of the Rhine is probably the bombardment of the citadel, which stands close to the river.

Perhaps not the least significant news is that referring to the illness of the Emperor. Always liable to paralysis, the arduous labours, extreme tension, and astounding disappointments of the past fortnight may have done their work on his well worn mind and body. No drama could be framed containing more surprises than that of the opening scenes of this war. It would be vain to speculate on the future, because we cannot tell whether or not the French nation will *take fire*. But we have all along felt that the higher and more lasting motive spirit animated the German host, and that they, with the advantage of being trained and organized, are inspired by a force akin to that which sent the shoeless French volunteers of '93 against Europe. All depends on the temper of the French; for unless the Emperor abdicates or dies, or the Powers intervene, we cannot assume that this immense success on the Moselle will terminate the resistance of the French nation. At present we have not been told how many or how few troops were got together in the first week of August; and have no means of knowing how many are available west of the line of the Meuse. Nor have we, at this moment, a hint even, of the temper in which the Parisians received the news of their reverses. We must, therefore, wait for indications.

THERE are some points in the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Lords which cannot fail too often under public notice. The first is the characteristic excuse for Sir Richard Temple, which was advanced by the Duke of Argyll—that Sir Richard is no worse than any one else; that for twelve years errors have occurred on the wrong side; and that Sir Richard Temple only followed the precedents set by Mr. Laing and even by Mr. Wilson. The Duke of Argyll knows well what would be the fate of an English statesman who sheltered a colleague under the plea that the persons who had held the office he filled always made vast blunders; say, for instance, that it was usual for Chancellors of the Exchequer to arrange for a deficit! That excuse might be admitted in the case of Indian statesmen, because "there are always elements of great uncertainty in the revenues of India"—a statement we will not contest. It is quite true that the Finance Minister cannot tell how much or how little he will receive under various heads, nor how much the spending departments over which he has so slight a control, will spend. Thus far the Duke of Argyll's apology is sound. But what are we to say of the policy of a Government which, with a revenue admitted to be greatly uncertain, engages in expenditure, which, if not exceeded, would rise to within a few thousands of the revenue, an outlay which, as it is certain to be exceeded, always goes beyond? What shall we say of the policy of a Government which, in a country liable to drought, liable to locusts, liable to floods, liable to pestilence, liable to war—makes no provision to meet these calamities, but exacting more and more year after year, from the taxpayers, deliberately spends in excess of what it receives, and then pleads uncertainty as an excuse for financial failure and fiscal exactions? We shall say that it is a Government given over, for years, to the influence of Caut, and, from excess of false virtue, devoid of principle. These strictures apply to all the Governments of the last ten years, notwithstanding the fact that some have reduced expenditure and have tried to be virtuous. Unless we admit that an Indian Government has a right divine to incur any amount of financial obligations and liquidate them by means of moneys taken from its subjects, we must condemn a system as unprincipled as any to be found in modern history.

Although the Duke of Argyll did not insist sufficiently on the reduction of expenditure, not only within the means at the disposal of the Government, but far within the means, he showed that the Government is alive to several recent and veteran errors. He has come to the conclusion that the barrack exploits of preceding Secretaries of State are great calamities, monuments of prodigious waste, an example of the follies of science. He now perceives that Amalgamation is and will be a terrible drain on the Exchequer; that the exclusive employment of Imperial troops is a costly blunder; but he intimates no means of retrieving his and our losses, save the further reduction of the native army. He defends the income-tax, of course, and is of opinion that it does not fall on landed proprietors—a point on which, perhaps, the ryots could enlighten his Grace. Lord Lawrence, too, is a great admirer of the tax, and he tells us that "the English" in India—who really ensure order and security—ought not to enjoy the advantages of that result, and "pay *nothing*" towards the revenues of the country. We beg to inform Lord Lawrence that "the English" long before this income-tax was imposed, especially those residing in towns, *did* pay *something* towards the revenue, as every one of us knows to his cost. Taxation was high enough before 1869, and it seems that Lord Lawrence who sat silent while Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen defamed "the English," also approves of Sir Richard Temple's grand device for taking from the 2,00,000 an utterly undue proportion of their property. The late Viceroy contemplates with grim satisfaction the rape of the rupees not only from his tolerably well-to-do, but from his poor countrymen; a sentiment that will heighten the great admiration already felt by the bulk of his countrymen for one whose reputation would have been high had he quitted the service after saving the Punjab and taking Delhi.

Lord Salisbury alone uttered a word of sympathy for his countrymen exposed to the fines levied by the Government. But even Lord Salisbury said he would prefer loans for barracks, and other such-like buildings, rather than incur the risk of scandalous budgets showing deficit. It is this sort of weakness which favours the spendthrift policy of the Government. Run the risk of balance sheets that are a scandal to statesmanship! When some Viceroy is made to know that he runs the risk of certain recall, unless he keeps within his means, there will be a faint chance of avoiding the scandal caused by extravagance—not before. Lord Lawrence, but for his sound views on the suicidal borrowing policy, might now, with propriety, join the East India Association for the deliverance of India from the disintegrating English, or at least for the minishing of British power in the East, and the piling up of burdens on the heart of the Empire. The Secretary of State, while approving of local cesses and of the application of the proceeds to local public works, refrained from pointing out that these cesses will be increased taxation; refrained from insisting that if local burdens are to be augmented, imperial burdens ought to be lessened. We suppose that the gospel of increased taxation, according to Mayo, delights the India Office, which now seeks rather to get and spend, to produce the least result with the largest means, than to keep down the burdens on the people, and produce the largest results with the smallest means. Annoyance, discontent, and finally ruin must flow from a steady persistence in a course of government, which has its roots in the vain imaginations of men and not in the facts and laws which govern this concrete world.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD was to leave Jullundhur for Simla on Saturday last.

THE Life of Sir Henry Lawrence is to be finished by Mr. Herman Merivale.

WE see that Mr. George Campbell has obtained another extension of leave for six months from the Secretary of State.

WE understand that the gentlemen of the Bombay Bar entertained Sir M. R. Westropp at dinner on Saturday night on the occasion of his recent elevation to the post of Chief Justice.

THE appointment of General Vaughan, C.B., to the Allahabad Division, is only a temporary arrangement, pending the return of General Beatson. General Paton's resignation was on the plea of ill health.

must of necessity be promoted to the higher rank, whether the efficiency of the service was advanced or kept up by that promotion. The necessary consequence of this was that the sole qualification for the highest rank and for the highest rate of pension was length of service, and that every person was positively certain to get promotion if he could only hold on and live during the prescribed term of years. (Hear, hear.) And another natural consequence was that everybody formed his own plan to remain to the last, so that there would soon be in India an army of Field officers with very few Subalterns, and with such a list of pensions as the world never witnessed. (Laughter, and cheers.) He should like to remark that this was no mere personal opinion of his own, because if the most experienced Indian officers were consulted on the point, they would be found coinciding in the view he had taken of this subject. This was not all. Nothing has been heard of for several years, but the complaints of English officers in India, and, as regularly as concessions were made, a fresh crop of claims was certain to be produced. (Hear.) A much larger reduction in the military expenditure than had been made was pointed to by Lord Mayo, but the saving was said to be dependent upon the Home Government. First of all this applied to the Artillery, and their case comprised the amalgamated artillery of England, India, and the Colonies—in fact, the whole artillery service under the Crown. There were a great many more of them than were wanted; and the difficulty of relieving India of the surplus of the artillery was that the Home authorities really did not know how to dispose of them. The natives knew well that the fact of our having such a surplus of artillery in India, was not on account of Indian, but of English interests. (Hear, hear.) The Bengal native army has been reduced quite as much as it ought to be, but in Bombay there was a very large surplus of men. In Madras especially people knew that the old Coast army was the lever by which India was conquered, and that the Bengal regiments were called after the names of the captains and subalterns who were with Lord Clive. All that, however, had passed away and had entirely changed; and there was no part of Her Majesty's dominions so entirely peaceable, or where the habits of life were so far removed from any idea of war or disturbance as the Madras Presidency. Of late years, too, the sepoys had not been taken upon our expeditions, because in point of fact they had ceased to be warlike, had become domestic and were burthened with wives and children. (Hear.) Sir Patrick Grant and himself had proposed a large reduction in the Madras Army; but no, it must depend, not upon a regiment as to expenditure or efficiency, but indeed upon the officers. It was considered, and no doubt something was to be said in favour of the proposition, that the English officers serving in India should be dealt with leniently—and these were the reasons why the army expenditure had not been reduced within the limits which Lord Mayo had recommended. Under a Parliamentary system, in which Parliament would be disposing of its own money, such a thing could never have taken place. (Hear, hear.) Next, he should refer to the question of public works. Lord Mayo had said that £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 did not represent the expenditure under this head—that it amounted to nearly £14,000,000 in 1870, and to £14,280,000 in 1870-71. And Lord Mayo said that the net expenditure equalled 47 per cent. of the net available revenue, by which he of course meant the revenue after deducting payment of interest and certain other charges. No doubt public works were very good things, but far better were financial integrity and safety. (Applause.) When the question lay between more or less of public works and bankruptcy, they might well pause to consider the matter. As in other matters, so in this, prudence and discretion were necessary; and here he might observe that this was not the first time they saw what the consequence was of attempting to do the work of a quarter of a century in five years. Such was the case at the time of the Irish famine when people said that the undeveloped resources of Ireland were more than sufficient to maintain her population of eight millions. But it was found her resources could not be developed all in a hurry. So it was at the time of the railway crisis in England when the great argument was that all that was required to make England a splendid country was plenty of railways. That was also found to be a mistake—an undue anticipation of the future. The ordinary result of all this over-haste, of all this mushroom growth for the last thirty-five years in India had been—to use the words of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—"Waste of all sort." (Hear, hear.) They had tumble-down barracks which were suntraps and altogether uninhabitable in the hot weather. Everyone knew that the house adopted to the climate was the bungalow, but that a two-storey tiled house was not fit for habitation. Referring then to irrigation works, Sir Charles Trevelyan admitted that if they were executed in a spirit of thrift and moderation they were—especially the smaller ones—highly profitable, but he had his doubts as to the amount of profit to be derived from irrigation works upon which forty or fifty millions of money was proposed to be expended. The Katak Company had received £1,040,000, and a sum of money, the amount of which he was afraid to name, had been given to the Elphinstone Company. Then, in order to meet the fancies of the people of Port Canning they had paid out of pocket for a railway without any expectation of return, a half a million of money. There could be no doubt Sir Bartle Frere was right in saying that at the bottom of every undertaking there should be a practical engineer and a business-like employer, spending his own money or the money of his immediate constituents and having an immediate interest in the works he was undertaking to carry out. But in India this had been overlaid with official charges piled one upon the other, until all idea of individual responsibility was completely lost; and delay, confusion, and the absence of all control comprised the result. Sir Bartle Frere had very truly said that a really good officer was not a man who put forward useful public works, but one who could cut them down. ("Hear.") The Indian Public Works Department was a monster of official centralization. (Applause.) Speaking of the allowances for assignments under trustees and engagements amounting to £1,780,090, Sir Charles Trevelyan said this was double government of the worst kind; and he adduced the cases of Tippoo and his family, and the case of Mysore, the waste in the latter case being really lamentable. The rich retainers reminded one of the very worst periods in Roman history. The funds were extracted from the ryots who had to give their hard earnings to those who were born to consume the good things of the land. Lamentable results had been caused by all this. The demoralising tendency of the Delhi den had been destroyed, but a great deal had still been left nourishing under Royal and aristocratic sentiment and the magnificence of the Grand Seigniory to the damage of the best interests of India and of Indian finance. (Applause.) It became plain to him when he was Finance Minister that one of the great causes of the bad state of Indian finance was the bad state of the accounts which were never made up or formally audited. As long as each Presidency administered its own finance there was a strong motive for economy, but now the funds were collected into a common centre. No legislative or administrative check existed—there was no real sifting of the system either in the Executive Council or in the Finance Department, and the wholesome influence exercised in England by the criticism of the estimates, and still more by the fear of that criticism, was almost entirely wanted in India. It was quite impossible that India, any more than Europe, could be governed from any single centre. At the time of making up the Budget the driving was greater than anything he remembered, except during the Irish famine. Some of the most important local estimates were habitually delayed until after the Budget was made up. Year after year particular funds were handed over to the local Governments and to particular branches of the service, but there was no control over them. But it was now time to take the bull by the horns. (Hear.) The Supreme Government should have control of the Army, Diplomacy, the Post-office, &c. Now that the pacification of India had been accomplished by the destruction or disarmament of the native military power, there would be no difficulty in the Supreme Government having the management of the great bulk of the army. Diplomacy should remain as it stood, and the Supreme Government should have power to act in emergencies. The Supreme Government should also have the power of drawing on the local administrations in certain fixed proportions—first, for the cost of the public service and administration; secondly, to supply the deficiencies of new administrations which were still in an elementary state. The Supreme Government and each of the local Governments should each make up an annual budget of its own, which should be fully discussed in the respective Councils. This would teach India how to govern itself. The whole of the budgets, local and supreme, might be consolidated by the Supreme Government and submitted to the Home Government, but the responsibility of the Supreme Government should only be with respect to its own expense. This was the true principle of Indian government, and all our principal difficulties would be solved by the adoption of a system of finance by which it would be localised in the quarters where it was best understood, and where the interests of the people were directly concerned—where they best knew both what they wanted, and how provision could be best made for their wants. The public works and services should also be localised and sanctioned under the direct responsibility of the local Governments. He agreed with Sir Bartle Frere that the distinction drawn between productive and unproductive works was a mere doctrinaire fancy. All public works were productive, else they ought not to be undertaken. It was a sound principle that of spreading over a number of years the charges for works which would be for the benefit of all future generations, but the selection of the works to which this principle should apply ought to depend not upon any kind of productiveness, but on a comparison of all sorts of productiveness. In the colonies this system of government had of late years answered well, and it would be admitted, he thought, that the boards of officers who administered the local Governments of India—natives as well as Europeans—were as well qualified as the English in the colonies. (Hear, hear.) Now with respect to taxation, the fact was they had been doing nothing but devising taxation for India ever since the great Mutiny. This was their favourite recreation, but they had committed great errors in the enjoyment of it. They had not considered, as they ought to have done, what sort of taxation was most acceptable to the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Indirect taxation brought the whole people under contribution in a manner most convenient to them, and with a minimum of interference with their happiness and personal comforts. In point of fact, through indirect taxation th people paid taxes upon articles without knowing they did so. In this class of taxes in India there were only the Salt tax and the Excise tax on spirits and drugs, amounting to about one-sixth of the revenue. If the feelings of the people of India were consulted, this would be found to be the most popular part of the fiscal system of the country. ("Hear.") As to the settlement of the land revenue, it was well known that the native system was a reduced form of title which led to all kinds of waste, extortion, and discouragement of improvements. In Lord William Bentinck's time the assessment was reduced by a regulated system, and it overlapped the time when there was a great necessity for it. These assessments were generally reduced, and then came those extraordinary circumstances which had led to so great an increase in the price of agricultural produce. Alluding to railways, roads, irrigation, and other public works, Sir Charles asked, did not the vast increase of mercantile demand for the produce of India render necessary great attention to these questions? The total value of exports and imports rose from £24,000,000 in 1841 to £106,000,000 in 1868-69; but the moral and political result of this was the more important. The increase of wages had gone much further, viz., from two annas a day to eight annas a day. But certainly the most remarkable improvement was to be observed among the agricultural population and peasant proprietors, who had become emancipated from the village moneyholders by whom they had been kept down. (Hear.) With respect to the tax on salt, it was the last article which the native of India economised. The increase of exports in oil-seeds and fibres had led to a great increase of imports—of inward freight—which had been so cheapened as to induce a great importation of salt. He stated as his own opinion that the railways and the great facilities for the importation of salt had cheapened it far more than any increase of duty had enhanced it. He would screw up the duties on spirits and drugs to the highest point; and with respect to stamps it was a painful necessity, owing to the state of Indian finance, that they were obliged to levy taxes in this way. In his opinion the very first tax that ought to be taken off was that of stamps for law proceedings. (Applause.) Speaking more particularly of the produce of cotton, Sir Charles Trevelyan said that, justly considered, the interests of India and Manchester were the same. They had arrived at a point in India where they found she was in a more independent position than she formerly occupied as regarded her export trade—the demand being greater than the supply. There ought not to be an export duty on any Indian staple by which it would be affected in a foreign market by the advanced charge, but this did not apply to jute and oil-seeds which had become firmly established in the European markets. Direct taxation in India meant the Income Tax. He quoted Mr. Gladstone, who said there were great moral objections to the income-tax, "because it did more than any other tax to demoralise and corrupt the people." Sir Richard Temple said that the income-tax in India was "odious to the country, and unsuitable to the people." (Hear.) If the tax was bad in England, it was far worse in India. In India the moral objections to it were intensified tenfold. In England the standard of morality was high—in India it was low. In England a man stood up against extortion—in India they were proverbially submissive to authority. In England there was undoubtedly a good deal of fraud—in India there were frauds, and a vast amount of extortion besides. India was a poor country in this sense—that while she possessed enormous productive power, there was in the country a serious deficiency of capital. The want of the country was cheap capital. (Applause.) The prevailing rates for money in India were exorbitant; wealthy people were few, and the bulk of the population was composed of the rural community. If the income-tax was fixed high, but little was got out of it—if low, then the Government was brought into the irritating relations with the people that had been described by Mr. Lowe, and general fraud, extortion, and resistance to the tax became the order of the day. The rich paid most of the duty on consumable articles—they paid the whole of the stamp duties, and contributed largely to the income-tax upon which so large a share of the public expenditure had been thrown. Now, for all these reasons, in the present state of India, the case was much stronger for indirect than for direct taxation. It would be recollected that the income-tax was imposed for five years to meet a great war exigency. At the end of that period it expired, and there was a surplus of £2,768,068, after which came a series of persistent deficits. Practically his plan was this: the whole of the indirect taxes should be revised and readjusted, so as to make them as productive as possible, without inflicting any injury upon trade or agriculture. (Hear, hear.) He by no means proposed that the income-tax should be abolished entirely, but he thought that after having been reduced to its former rate of one per cent., the income-tax should be hung up as a weapon of great power, to be taken down in time of emergency, when it should be fixed at as high a rate as the public emergency required. (Hear, hear.) Having remarked that the Government of India had been left without either the control or the support of Parliament, Sir Charles said reform never came from within—pressure must come from without, and he was therefore in favour of having a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, because there was no instrument so calculated to elicit the truth as a well-constituted Parliamentary Committee. (Cheers.) Finance was the strongest ground upon which to seek for this inquiry, because finance in India had been a complete breakdown. These were the views he wished to bring before the meeting. (Cheers.)

The Honorary Secretary to the Association, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, said with respect to a letter received from Mr. Hyde Clarke referring to the "mischievous character" of his (the Honorary Secretary's) paper, that no native, and very few Englishmen, would be found more loyal than he was to British rule, because it was his sincere conviction that the salvation of India, its future prosperity, civilization, and political elevation, depended on the long continuance of British rule. (Hear.) And it was because he wished British rule should long continue in England that he had come forward and spoken his mind boldly and freely. (Hear, hear.) The misunderstanding was this: here was a foreign ruler ruling over India, and it had its social, political, and economical effect, and he wanted to draw the attention of the English nation to the economical effects of this rule. He had said that in a country where there was foreign rule, certain economical results must take place; consequently the drain could not be stopped, and the natives had no right to complain, as they had received good and full value. He was gratified that his paper had met the approval of the Chairman; and he quite agreed with the Chairman that the great want of India was foreign cheap capital. If there was a drain of so many millions from the country, in return the foreign capitalist would become the receiver as well as the giver. In conclusion, he begged to express a hope that British rule would last in India for a very long time for the benefit of England and of India as well. (Applause.)

As stated in the agenda, the Honorary Secretary's paper, entitled "The Wants and Means of India" was taken as read, printed copies having been circulated among the members of the Association.

Mr. Tayler, in pursuance of notice, rose to move a resolution with respect to having a Parliamentary inquiry into the administration of Indian affairs, and said that during the last six weeks many interesting discussions had taken place at meetings of the Association on the subject of finance, especially in its connection with public works. They had heard a most able paper from Mr. Prichard, and another by Sir Bartle Frere. Then they had the paper of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Honorary Secretary, which no doubt every member must feel contained nothing that was mischievous or seditious. (Hear.) Then the Chairman favoured them with an exhaustive and able disquisition on Finance, and besides, they had collateral questions more or less connected with finance, under discussion. It was with reference to all these disquisitions and discussions he ventured to submit his resolution. He should now point out, as he was bound to do, the real substantial ground upon which he made this proposition. In days gone by, on many occasions, great distrust and dissatisfaction had been expressed against the action of the administration of the Indian Government, but, if his memory served him right, that distrust and dissatisfaction were principally confined to certain portions and sections of the Indian community. At the present time, he regretted to say, this dissatisfaction was universal. (Hear, hear.) It pervaded all classes of the Indian community. It was expressed even by official members holding office at the time of the discussions. It was echoed by every native and by the whole non-official community. Large public meetings had been held in India at which this dissatisfaction was expressed, and a determination come to to lay the grievances of the people before the Parliament of this country. In this state of affairs, in the presence of this unprecedented crisis, he did not look for amelioration from within, because he agreed with the Chairman that no reform proceeded from within, but that it was the pressure from without acting upon the conscience of administrative bodies which caused the reform of abuses. (Hear.) If they looked at what had recently taken place—if they saw members of Council passing measures which in their consciences they condemned—if they witnessed a surplus turned into a deficit, although from information that day received it did not appear to be a deficit at all—if they observed that there was an unanimity of opinion upon the question of Indian administration—they must admit a crisis had arrived in which some powerful and effective interference was necessary. (Applause.) It was upon these grounds he was about to propose his resolution—it was with this object and thought he had come forward, because, although he did not think it right for that Association to place itself in the position of a reforming body, yet upon this occasion he felt they were not acting on their own part only, but were re-echoing the unanimous opinion of the whole of India—thus representing those great and general interests which were entitled to be heard. (Applause.) Therefore, he was of opinion that an appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons would be looked upon as a blessing and a relief by those who were deeply interested in the welfare of India.

The Chairman inquired if Mr. Tayler meant to exclude the House of Lords from any representation upon the Committee.

Mr. Tayler replied he had no such intention. He felt that such a Committee sitting in England would be able to obtain evidence from the most competent witnesses—would be able to deal effectively and wisely with every one of those great questions now requiring solution, and upon the right and proper solution of which the stability of the British Empire and its future welfare depended. A Parliamentary Committee would deal, first of all, with that great question which lay at the root of everything else—the permanent reduction of expenditure, civil and military—(hear, hear)—and it would be able to point out where that reduction should begin and to what extent it should go. The Committee would be able to deal with that *vexata questio* as to the public works—whether there was any distinction between productive and non-productive works—whether the burthen of the works should fall upon the present generation, or whether there were not works the burthen of which should be shared by other generations. That was a question *in nubibus*. Then they had that other grand question to consider—whether they should spend one hundred millions in railways if they could accomplish the same results by canals at a cost of twenty millions? He apprehended that these and all other matters connected directly or indirectly with the financial administration of India would be wisely and temperately discussed by the members of a Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons, and statesman-like principles would be laid down, by which, in future, our fancy financiers or our professional financiers would be guided. Then a line would be drawn by the Committee as to whether direct or indirect taxation was best for India; and the Committee could entertain the question whether the Indian Budget was to be prepared and submitted to Parliament at the end of a hot and arduous Session when members were dying for relaxation and dreaming only of the grouse upon the moors. ("Hear," and laughter.) He was firmly convinced that the appointment of this Committee would prove a panacea for all the doubts, anxieties, and embarrassments of India. He had no wish to embarrass the Government by this motion—on the contrary, he wished to assist them as much as possible. It was in the hope that if they could get this remedy—which was exceedingly problematical—the people of India would have complete peace and prosperity that he now moved,—"That with a view to meet the present critical position of public affairs in India, and allay the alarm and dissatisfaction produced by the recent enhancement of the taxes, and to place the financial administration of the country on a sound and satisfactory footing, the Council of the East India Association be requested to prepare and present an humble memorial to Parliament, praying that a joint Committee of the House of Lords and Commons be appointed to make a searching inquiry into the general administration of Her Majesty's Indian territories, more especially in relation to the conduct of the Financial Department since the transfer of the Sovereignty from the late Honourable the East India Company to the Crown, and to report the result of their investigation with their observations thereon." (Cheers.)

Mr. Wood did not think that it was in accordance with the rules of the Association to submit resolutions of this kind. The proceeding was rather an ambitious one, and he recommended that the India Office should be communicated with instead of Parliament.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Prichard.

Sir C. Wingfield, M.P., recommended the adjournment of the discussion, as it was impossible at so short a notice to do the subject justice. He certainly thought it would be extremely valuable to have a joint Committee to discuss this question. He thought it well, however, to have included in the resolution a request that the Home government of India, as established in 1858, should be considered by the Committee. The time was opportune for calling for this inquiry when there was financial embarrassment in India which had roused the attention of the country. He felt confident if a motion of this kind were brought forward in the House of Commons it would meet with considerable support and be successful in all probability. The matter could not be introduced into the House this year, as Parliament would be adjourned as soon as the necessary business was got over. Perhaps the question had better be adjourned to November next. (No.)

Mr. Tayler did not object to have his motion postponed.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he could not see there could be any objection to send a petition to Parliament asking for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the changes which had taken place since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. It was high time to inquire into the effect of those changes, and that could best be done by a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., wished to suggest that it would be judicious for Sir Charles Wingfield to give notice in the House that early next Session he should move for the appointment of a Select Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Eastwick, M.P., did not agree with Sir C. Wingfield that the consideration of this question should be adjourned. If the motion were passed now, it would allay discontent in India, and satisfy the people that everything would be done which possibly could be. He would not go into the question as to whether the people of India had a legitimate cause for complaint or not, but there could be no doubt complaints were being made. (Hear.) In any case it was desirable something should be held out to the people that their complaints would be attended to and inquired into.

Sir D. Wedderburn said it was very desirable that notice of a motion next Session should be given in the present Session.

The Chairman said there was great force in Mr. Eastwick's arguments. The public mind was not capable of understanding why this resolution should be postponed to November. He thought the resolution ought to be passed.

General Sir A. Cotton said he entirely agreed with what the Chairman said as to reform coming from without, not from within. No slave-owner had ever put an end to slavery, and no salt-tax collector had ever put an end to the salt tax.

The resolution was then put, after the words "At Home and in India" were inserted after the words "Her Majesty's Indian Territories," thus including in the proposed inquiry the conduct of the Home Government with regard to India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to Sir Charles E. Trevelyan for presiding, and the meeting broke up.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—21st August, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th August, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th Aug., 10-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th August, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours.

Via Turkey, 20th August, 3-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st August, 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 20th to 9 P.M. of the 21st August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 22	0 1
" Calcutta	15 24	0 21
" Madras	one in 2 hrs. 22 mts.	
" Galle	2 32	0 10

THE CASE OF Mr. NEWTON THE BARRISTER.

Our Allahabad contemporary publishes a long report of the first hearing of this case, already mentioned in our columns. On the 13th inst. Mr. Thomas Newton appeared before Acting Chief Justice Turner, Mr. Justice Spankie, and Mr. (Acting) Justice Turnbull, at the High Court at Allahabad, under a citation from the Court itself, to answer a charge of grossly improper conduct as an advocate, in having, whilst acting as counsel for Mrs. Catherine Saunders, in an application to the District Judge of Allyghur for letters of administration of the estate and effects of her deceased son, Paterson Tandy Saunders, and well knowing that she was not the administratrix of that estate, obtained from Mrs. Saunders, and endorsed and put in circulation certain Government promissory notes belonging to the estate of Paterson Tandy Saunders, endorsed by Mrs. Catherine Saunders as administratrix of his estate; and in having deceived the said District Judge of Allyghur by professing to be unaware of the illegitimacy of Paterson Tandy Saunders, although he was well aware of that fact, having himself procured and filed in a former suit a copy of the marriage certificate of Mrs. Saunders.

Mr. Newton addressed the Court at great length and evidence was heard. From the remarks of the officiating Chief Justice, which closed the hearing, our readers will see more clearly the nature of the case. Before these were spoken Mr. Newton asked from the Court "every indulgence for my want of ability in putting forward my case, and for the imperfect manner in which I have done so. I do not ask for courtesy, but having conceived my case one rather to be answered by myself than by counsel, I ask the Court to show me that consideration which every member of the Bar claims at your Lordships' hands. I have, as your Lordships are aware, been carrying on business in these provinces for many years, and have conducted business in your Lordships' Court, and I may say in nearly every Court in the North-West Provinces, as also at places beyond them. And I may safely say I have never during the whole of that time had a single client, who has made any complaint against me: and your Lordships, I am sure, have never heard any imputation upon my character from a single Judge. I feel rather overcome, and as I never felt before, and fully appreciate the old adage that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client. At the same time I can call upon my God to witness, that throughout this case I have acted fairly, and honestly, and zealously for my client's interests, without any wish or intention to deceive the Court, my client, or the public."

Mr. Newton, who appeared much affected at times, here informed the Court that he was so overcome that he found it impossible to proceed, and asked an adjournment of the Court until Monday.

The officiating Chief Justice in reply informed him that he thought he had better reserve himself until the hearing of the rule, which he feared, after what had come before the Court, the Court could not avoid issuing, and that he would advise Mr. Newton to get some one to appear for him, as although he was of course at full liberty to address what observations he liked to the Court, he thought he might get valuable advice and assistance from others.

The officiating Chief Justice then addressed Mr. Newton to the following effect:—We very much regret to say that we do not deem the answers and explanations you have made to the Court to the first and most grievous charge sufficient or satisfactory; in fact, you yourself admit the main facts alleged against you. You admit that to raise money on certain Government securities, the property of a deceased person, you procured your client to sign those securities as administratrix, although you well knew she was not such, and though it was brought to your notice that she was not, Mrs. Hill remonstrating with you, and you replying that you would take all the blame. You admit that you put the note in circulation, and you were quite aware that it required the signature of a person as administratrix, your attention having been called to that fact by Mr. Clarke, when refusing you payment of the interest. Your conduct in putting the promissory note for Rs. 3,000 into circulation falls within the definition of cheating. By the false pretence that Mrs. Saunders as administratrix had transferred the note to you, you induced the bank to accept it as a valuable consideration. When you procured your client to sign the promissory notes as administratrix, you doubtless were under the belief that she would at once get administration granted to her, and we therefore do not regard the act as so gravely criminal as it would otherwise have been. The opinion which we have formed on the second charge, which is made against you in the Judge's report, that you possibly were not aware that any impediment existed to the obtaining of administration by your client, enables us to assume in your favour that, when you procured your client's signature as administratrix, you believed that in a very short time she would be in a position legally to assume that character and to make a good title to her son's property. If this were not so, we should not adopt the course we are about to do, of calling upon you to show cause why you should not be suspended from practice as an advocate, but we should call upon you to show cause why your name should not be absolutely removed from the roll of advocates of this Court. As to the second charge, the Court, after hearing your denial of all intention to deceive, and of all recollection of having formerly obtained a copy of Mrs. Saunders's marriage certificate, and after perusal of the various letters handed in to-day, has come to the conclusion that it is possible, though it is somewhat improbable, that your statement is true, and we therefore relieve you from giving further answer to that charge. At the same time some of these letters produced to-day afford evidence of two other instances of most improper conduct on the part of a professional man, and for which the Court feels compelled to call you to account. On the 10th January last you wrote to Mrs. Saunders, who was naturally in great grief at the recent death of her son, and after confiding with her in her grief, and artfully introducing the name of Mr. Saunders, of the *Englishman*, who we presume is a relative, you assert that you had told the Administrator-General what was in fact false, that you had been engaged by Mrs. Saunders. Such a letter we must regard as utterly unbecoming to the character of a respectable advocate. But you go further, and in your second letter threaten her, that if she does not employ you loss will accrue to her, the meaning of the threat being in my opinion that if not employed by her, you would act for the other side, and that from your great knowledge of her affairs serious loss would be entailed upon her. If this be not the interpretation to be put on that letter, we particular reason was there that Mrs. Saunders should retain you as her advocate? The Court cannot allow its advocates to tout for business in this manner, or permit one so acting to remain in a position in which he may bring scandal on an honourable profession.

Again you induced an uneducated woman, whom you were advising, whether wisely or unwisely matters not, to carry on certain litigation, whereby you hoped to secure to yourself what I must call under the circumstances the exhorbitant fees of Rs. 3,800, to write to a Calcutta firm a letter drafted by you, containing a false assertion, whereby that Calcutta firm was to be induced to advance to Mrs. Saunders for the purposes of her indigo factory certain monies, and which monies that firm would naturally consider was to be employed for the legitimate purposes of the factory, whereas a large portion was to be paid to you for the purposes of carrying on litigation. It is abundantly clear that Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. had never promised to advance monies to Mrs. Saunders. That lady from her manner to-day we cannot doubt had never heard their names before. The Court cannot but come to the conclusion that the statement made in the letter to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., as to their previous offer of assistance, was to your knowledge false, and that it was made for the purposes of obtaining money to pay your fees. The Court must further make some observation with reference to the letter of the 5th April. Professing to explain your conduct you refer in the statement you have put before the Court to that letter as a proof of your ignorance of the illegitimacy of P. T. Saunders, and you intended the Court to believe it was spontaneously written by Mrs. Saunders. It was afterwards admitted by you that you yourself had drafted or dictated that very letter. Surely, if at any time a man is bound to candour it is when he finds himself called upon to explain grave imputations on his character. The Court directs that on the 27th instant you do show cause why you should not be suspended from practising as an advocate of this Court for—(1st) grossly improper unprofessional conduct as an advocate, in inducing your client, Catherine Saunders, to endorse as administratrix of the estate of P. T. Saunders, deceased, and put in circulation the beforementioned Government promissory note, you being well aware that she was not authorized to sign as administratrix of such said estate; and (2nd) for grossly improper unprofessional conduct as an advocate, in dictating or drafting the letter to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, dated on or about the 14th April last; and (3rd) for grossly improper unprofessional conduct as an advocate, in procuring or obtaining employment as an advocate in the mode shown in your letter to Mrs. Saunders of on or about the 27th January last, and generally in connection with your employment by Mrs. Saunders. A rule calling upon you to show cause will hereafter be drawn up and served upon you.

Mr. Justice Spankie here observed that he had only one remark to add to what had fallen from the learned officiating Chief Justice, and that was, that he did not think Mr. Newton, in his letter of the 27th January, meant that if not employed by Mrs. Saunders he would go over to the other side, but that as he knew more of her case than any one else would incur loss if she did not employ him, but that in either view his behaviour was censurable.

Mr. Justice Turnbull observed, that the letter would admit of either construction.

The officiating Chief Justice in conclusion said—That as doubtless considerable attention would be drawn to this case, he considered it his duty in fairness to Mr. Bramly to say that that gentleman had not only acted within the letter of the law, but most judiciously and properly throughout. The property of the intestate passed to him by law, and he was bound to protect it. He was also bound to report the death of the intestate to the Administrator-General, and after the receipt of that official's letter he was bound to enquire into the question of the legitimacy of the intestate. That he had acted with extreme propriety in the manner in which he had questioned Mrs. Saunders as to the date of her marriage and of the birth of her son, and has exhibited proper delicacy in not expressly asking that lady, who might have considered the enquiry insulting, the question whether or not her son was legitimate. That there was no trace of malice or improper motive in thereport made upon Mr. Newton's conduct; in fact, Mr. Bramly would have been deserving of censure if, after it had come to his knowledge that a false endorsement of a Government note had been made by a person under the advice of an advocate of this Court, he had not reported the matter; and lastly, that he trusted no Zillah Judge would be deterred from bringing a similar conduct to the Court's notice by the fear that his motives for so doing would be impugned.

In reply to a question from Mr. Newton, the officiating Chief Justice said, that he thought he could not allow Mr. Newton to appear in the cases in which he was engaged.

Mr. Newton observed that it would inflict great hardship on his clients, whose cases were coming on immediately.

The Government Advocate here addressed the Court, saying that he was engaged in several cases in which other members of the legal profession; and it may be

Mr. Newton was retained for the other parties, and he prayed that the hearing of these cases might not be postponed till after the vacation.

The Chief Justice stated, that he desired to show every consideration to Mr. Newton's clients; and to prevent the hardship mentioned by the Government Advocate, he would allow Mr. Newton to appear until the hearing of the Rule, which had not at present been made absolute.

MR. ANSTEY AND THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman.)

At the sitting of the Court this afternoon (August 16) after tiffin, Mr. Anstey addressed Mr. Justice Norman on the article which appeared in our contemporary's morning issue, to the following effect:—

Mr. Anstey—Before Mr. Ingram resumes his very able argument, I wish to discharge a most painful duty. Personally I care nothing for the scurrility, the audacity, or the malignity of the libel, but it is my duty, if your Lordship has not seen it, to draw the attention of the Court to a very serious contempt of Court that has been committed in the present case. Although I am quite certain, from my personal experience of your Lordship, that it will not in any way affect our case, or cause you to swerve one hair's breadth to the right or to the left in the consideration of this grave matter, which affects my poor clients now lying in prison, still, for the sake of example, and because it has always been the practice, so far as I know, for counsel to inform the Court, I must tell your Lordship that, before your Lordship may be supposed to have even formed the beginning of your judgment in this matter, an article in the *Englishman*, purporting to proceed from the pen of the editor, assuming the majestic "We," has appeared in to-day's paper, not merely pointing out, or rather directing, with vulgar insolence, to your Lordship what your Lordship has to do, but presuming to call your Lordship to account, not only for tolerating, but for joining in what they are pleased to call the "irrelevant ribaldry of Mr. Anstey." I may call your Lordship's attention to cases of recent occurrence where, upon the mere publication of a letter, from a person explaining to the public that he has not committed the offences with which he is charged, the publisher has been attached. I don't ask for the attachment of the printer of the *Englishman*. I leave the matter entirely in your Lordship's hands. My Lord, I am accused of having attacked my learned friend Mr. Paul's religion; I am accused of having sneered at my learned friend's nationality, but, my Lord, this is simply an invention. My learned friend sneered, as I thought, upon my nationality, and I defended it. I am accused also of charging my learned friend with coming here on hire. I know he does not do so. I know that he is a very heavy loser by his presence here daily for the last week. I wish to inform your Lordship that there has been no innocent mistake in the matter, but that these charges are merely the inventions of malice. I may tell your Lordship I was complimented long after this argument began, by a letter. As the charges are malicious, I shall observe no confidence with the man; I shall read his letters to show that there has been no honest mistake.

Mr. Justice Norman—I am sorry to stop you, Mr. Anstey, but I wish to know if you are going to make any definite application. The letters also cannot be put in unless sworn to in an affidavit.

Mr. Anstey—I leave the matter entirely to your Lordship, and will only say that I know that in this case there has been no innocent mistake, but that, on the contrary, either the person in question has been pressed to do what he has done, or else he has from the first endeavoured to entrap me into a discreditable and dangerous connection. I merely tell your Lordship that this article has appeared, and if your Lordship has not seen it, it can be produced, and requires no affidavit.

Mr. Justice Norman—I shall be glad if the Editor of the *Englishman* can be communicated with. I have seen the article in the *Englishman*, and I consider it a most improper article to have been written; and more particularly so because I once before warned the Editor of the *Englishman* of the impropriety of commenting on cases pending before the Court. On the present occasion the article certainly does comment upon the proceedings of counsel, and it suggests to the Court a decision, which it expects the Court will arrive at. It is no doubt an extremely irregular and improper proceeding. You have simply left the matter in my hands, and I think it is the more dignified course for me, not to take any action in the matter, than to engage myself in a contention with the Editor of the *Englishman*. I trust I have have confidence enough in my own determination to do what I think proper, uninfluenced by any remarks that may appear in any paper. I shall to the utmost of my ability endeavour to decide this case according to law and justice.

The following affidavit, sworn by Mr. Anstey, was afterwards put in:—

I, Thomas Chisholm Anstey of the town of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, make oath and say—

1. That I know and am well acquainted with James Hutton, of the town of Calcutta aforesaid, the editor of the *Englishman* newspaper published in Calcutta aforesaid.

2. That the letter or paper-writing hereunto annexed, and marked (A), is a letter addressed, written and sent to me by the said James Hutton on or about the fourth day of August, instant, and that the same was so written and sent to me without solicitation and without previous communication of any kind from myself upon the subject.

3. That after receiving the said letter or paper-writing marked (A), I wrote and sent a letter to the said James Hutton, excusing myself from calling upon him for the present.

4. That on yesterday the fifteenth day of August, instant, the letter or paper-writing hereunto annexed and marked (B) was addressed, written and sent to me by the said James Hutton, to which I merely returned the verbal message, "that there was no answer."

5. That the said letters marked (A) and (B) respectively, are to the best of my belief in the proper handwriting of the said James Hutton.

T. Chisholm Anstey.

(A)

Englishman Office, Calcutta, 4th August 1870.

Dear Mr. Anstey,—I hope you will not curse my impertinence if I ask leave to congratulate you on your line of argument. As soon as it can be done with propriety the *Englishman* will take his heart (*sic*) off to you. The precipitate action of my predecessor which cost this paper Rs. 1,400 has hitherto prevented me from taking up my parable against the arbitrary detention in custody of these men, whether guilty or otherwise of seditious practices. At the close of the year, I shall probably return to the pale glimpses of the London gaslights, as I have received my congé for attacking the Government. There I may perchance be able to put this case clearly before the public, if it be not all settled by that time.

Tiffin is always ready at 1 P.M., should you ever pass this way. I would have called upon you days ago were I over able to step off this perpetual treadmill.—Yours very truly,

James Hutton.

Chisholm Anstey, Esq.

(B)

Englishman Office, Calcutta, 15th August 1870.

My dear Anstey,—I am very sorry to tell you that you have completely alienated my sympathy for your clients. I have also pitched into you, as you will see to-morrow, though I don't flatter myself to the extent of thinking that you will care very much for what an Indian journalist says. When we meet again in town, we shall laugh at our differences now.—Yours truly,

James Hutton.

Chisholm Anstey, Esq.

—*Calcutta Examiner.*

(*Englishman*, August 18.)

The *Daily Examiner* has rendered us quite unwittingly, no doubt—a very considerable service in publishing Mr. Anstey's affidavit with the accompanying letters, although it is not strictly in accordance with journalistic practice to give such publicity to documents that have not been read aloud in Court. But before we take in hand to demolish Mr. Anstey, it behoves us to put ourselves right in a matter of far greater importance. The position of an Indian editor resembles in nothing but the name that of his more fortunate brethren in England. He is not only answerable for the opinions expressed in the journal entrusted to his direction, but has also to be his own chief—not unfrequently, his own sole—contributor, his own assistant sub-editor, and his own supervising reader of the press (a work which he is sure to do badly), and all this in addition to re

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

SOONDERJEE SHAMJEE DISCHARGED.

SATURDAY last was the day fixed for the hearing of the charges, made by Mr. Joseph Jefferson on behalf of the committee appointed by the underwriters to investigate into the loss of the Aurora. The information which was laid by Mr. J. Jefferson on the 29th June, immediately on the application to the High Court and the release of Soonderjee by the Commissioner of Police, was as follows:—

"I am a member of the firm of Jefferson, Campbell and Co., and of the committee of underwriters to investigate into the loss of the Aurora. The said ship Aurora was destroyed by fire in the neighbourhood of the harbour of Bombay on the 12th day of June, inst. One Richard William Marks, a mariner on board the said ship Aurora, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay on a charge of having committed mischief by setting fire to the said ship Aurora, and Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, have been committed to the said Sessions, on a charge of having abetted the said Richard William Marks in the commission of the said mischief, and on other charges. From facts that have come to my knowledge I have reason to believe that Soonderjee Shamjee has abetted the said Richard William Marks in the commission of the said mischief; and conspired with the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, George Harriott, and Richard William Marks, in order that the same might be committed, and that he has attempted to cheat the insurance offices and divers banks by obtaining policies of insurance upon goods which were never shipped or upon rubbish shipped as cotton, and by obtaining advances from certain banks upon fraudulent bills of lading, or that he aided and abetted in obtaining such advances. I pray for a warrant for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law."

On this information Soonderjee was kept in custody until Saturday the 13th inst., when he was released on depositing Rs. 5,000 and finding sureties.

On Saturday last Mr. Taylor appeared in the Fort Police Court for the defence, but no one appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Taylor accordingly applied that the Senior Magistrate should liberate Soonderjee. The case had been pending for a long time, he said, and as Soonderjee had entered into his recognizances to appear to answer any charge, and as any charge could be preferred (on evidence being got to sustantiate it) he submitted that the charges should now be dismissed.

The Magistrate said that as the case had been hanging up so long and nothing had been done by the prosecution he felt constrained to liberate the defendant.

Soonderjee was accordingly discharged and an order was made that the Rs. 5,000 should be returned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JAITHA VULLUBJEE.

On Wednesday morning Jaitha Vullubjee was again brought before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court on charges laid by Mr. Bythell of Gaddam & Co., and Mr. Bickerdike of Knoop & Co., of conspiring with Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott and Marks for the destruction of the Aurora, and of cheating, attempting and conspiring to cheat, the underwriters. Mr Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the defence.

REJECTION OF PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The first witness called for the prosecution this morning was Mr. James Smith, reporter for the *Bombay Gazette*, who was to be examined with reference to the evidence given by the prisoner against the convicts Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott, at the trial at the Criminal Sessions. The witness stated that he took notes of the evidence given by the prisoner on the 19th of June, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and was asked by Mr. Farran to refresh his memory by these and state what prisoner said at the Sessions.

Mr. McCulloch objected to that evidence. According to the Indian Evidence Act witnesses could not, he said, object to answer any question that might be put to them. They were compelled to answer, but were protected by a clause in the Act which provided that such evidence could not be used against them.

The Magistrate—The evidence may, perhaps, redound to his credit.

Mr. McCulloch—That is for us to judge, and it is not likely that the prosecution will call evidence in favour of the accused. The witness is compelled to answer every question put to him in Court, under penalty of being committed for contempt. The law of England, unlike the law of India, does not compel a witness to answer questions if the answer tend to criminate himself; but it is not for a witness, before an Indian Court, to object to any question, and if he did so the answer would be that there was no ground for such objection, and that if anything tended to criminate the witness he would be protected. Every question put to the prisoner on the occasion of that trial was with reference to the transactions with which he is now charged as having been a guilty principal. My learned friend seems to be under the impression that compulsion must be accompanied by violence, but I am compelled to do everything which the law requires of me. I am compelled to pay the income-tax much against my will (a laugh), but I should be very much surprised if Mr. Farran should think that I paid it under the compulsion of violence, and not in accordance with the law. I object to anything that was said by the prisoner at the trial being used against him.

The Magistrate—Everything turns on Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Farran—I do not think that everything depends upon that, because a witness in England is bound, equally as in India, to answer every question put to him, unless he can show that the answer is likely to criminate himself. And there is this safeguard in India, that the question a witness is compelled to answer may not be used against him. The 32nd section of the Indian Evidence Act is as follows:—"A witness shall not be excused from answering any question relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind. Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give shall, except for the punishing of such person for wilfully giving false evidence upon such examination, subject him to any arrest or prosecution or be used as evidence against such witness in any criminal proceeding." I therefore submit that what answer the witness gave voluntarily to the examining counsel are good evidence of what he said on that occasion, and there is no ground shown for excluding it.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend asks your Worship to introduce into the protecting section words of limitation to the effect of providing that no answer which a witness shall be compelled to make shall be used against him, provided he has taken an objection which has been overruled. That is what he asks your Worship to introduce—a limitation against the liberty of the subject, a limitation against the prisoner. In practice, I ask, how it would work? There is no record in a criminal case, of a question being objected to. A judge's notes in criminal cases are not evidence, but only private memoranda. Therefore, there is no record whether or not a judge compelled a witness to answer a question. According to my learned friend a witness is to be left at the mercy of various parties as to whether he did or did not voluntarily answer certain questions. My learned friend is mistaken in supposing that there is no rule by which an answer which a witness is compelled to give cannot be used against him. There is no such rule in England, because there a witness is not compelled to answer questions which may criminate himself. At home, a witness takes the matter into his own hands, and says—"I will not answer, I am the best judge in this matter." Here, that right is taken from him, and he is compelled to answer questions, with the guarantee, however, that what he says shall not be used against him. But according to my learned friend, that is not the case.

The Magistrate—I am going to decide against you, Mr. Farran, but if you have any objection to make I will write it down. I consider that every witness in the High Court, or here, is under a certain constraint to answer questions more than he would be in England. If there were not that obligation I certainly would not take down anything that had a tendency to criminate him.

Mr. Farran—That is only with respect to those answers which criminate a witness.

Mr. McCulloch I object to any answer made by the prisoner at the High Court being used as evidence against him. I object even to the most simple and innocent answer. I have not read his evidence, but it is either irrelevant to this charge, or else it tends to criminate him, and on either ground is is objectionable. I object to the time of your Worship and of the public being wasted by irrelevant questions.

Mr. Farran—In England the distinction is laid down that where a defendant, in cross-examination, is compelled by the judge to answer questions tending to criminate him, such answers cannot be used against him.

Mr. McCulloch—He has the power to object to answer at home, but he cannot here.

The Magistrate—A witness in India is specially under constraint to answer every question, whether it tends to criminate him or not. I must say that it is difficult for me to see what there is in the prisoner's evidence suitable for your purpose, which would not have a tendency to criminate him. You cannot have any other object in view but to criminate, and to do that by means of his own evidence is forbidden by section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Farran—I understand you to say that none of the evidence can be used against him.

The Magistrate—Yes, none, except on a trial for perjury. That is how I rule.

Mr. Farran—Giving no weight to the words, "which he is compelled to give?"

The Magistrate—I give every weight to these words, but a witness is compellable, and therefore under a constraint, to answer every question.

Mr. Farran—We have no appeal from this Court.

The Magistrate—You can get a mandamus, if I am wrong in my law.

Mr. Farran—The prosecution does not wish to go to that expense.

Mr McCulloch—Well I object to my client being put at the risk of his liberty to avoid your expenses.

The Magistrate—However erroneous, I must act in accordance with my judgment, and you can get a mandamus in the High Court if I am wrong.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Nowrojee Ruttonjee was then called and examined by Mr. Farran. He deposed—I am a shroff in the Agra Bank. I know Jaitha Vullubjee. I was present at an interview between Jaitha and the agent, Mr. Morriss. On that occasion I acted as interpreter between Mr. Morriss and Jaitha. The document now shown me, a third of exchange, was shown to Jaitha, and he was asked whether that signature upon it was his signature. He replied that it was like his signature, but that he did not remember when he signed it. He was shown all the documents bearing this £3,000. He was questioned regarding the signature on this other document (the letter of hypothecation) now shown me, and he said the same with regard to it. Mr. Morriss explained to him that the first paper just shown me was a bill of exchange for £3,000. He was also shown the guarantee paper and asked regarding the signature, when he said he did not know who took his signature, nor when it was got, nor what the paper contained. I explained to him that the paper was a paper of guarantee which he had signed, and that by it he was guarantor for cotton consigned by Govindjee Dewjee to Messrs. Coventry and Fox. He replied that he was not aware of that, and he did not know who had taken the signature. He added that he "was so simple that all Bombay knows him." I asked him if he was blind when he signed it; he said he remembered nothing about it. Nothing more was said, and I went to my business. It is not my business to know the native dealers in the bazaar, but Mr. Morriss sometimes asked me to enquire about them. I don't remember making any enquiries about Govind Dewjee. The interview took place while the case against Elmstone and others was going on in the Police Court.

Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee was next called, and in reply to Mr. Farran he deposed—I am broker to Messrs. Remington & Co. I recollect when the enquiry was going on in the Police Court regarding Elmstone and Whitwell. About that time I went to the Agra Bank with Jaitha Vullubjee, whom I know. At the bank I saw Mr. Morriss. There was no bill of exchange nor letter of hypothecation shown to Jaitha in my presence, but the letter of guarantee was shown. Mr. Morriss, Jaitha, and I alone were present at the time. When that letter was shown him I received instructions from Mr. Morriss and asked Jaitha if that was his signature on the paper. He said it was. The nature of the document was not explained to him. I explained Jaitha's reply to Mr. Morriss. I said nothing further to Jaitha. I think Jaitha does not speak English. After what I have stated I went away, leaving Jaitha and Mr. Morriss. The latter sent for his Parsee manager, the last witness. I do not know Govindjee Dewjee. I know some of the cotton shippers in the bazaar; I never heard of such a person as Govindjee Dewjee.

Mr. Edward Morriss, manager of the Agra Bank, was the next witness. He deposed—The bill now shown to me was negotiated through our bank by Mr. Sedgwick, broker for Elmstone and Whitwell. I know the prisoner Jaitha Vullubjee by sight. He came to our office regarding this document about the end of June last. He came first with somebody from Messrs Remington and Co. I think the last witness is the person. In the presence of last witness the paper of guarantee was shown to prisoner, and his attention was called to the signature thereon. I pointed the paper out to him and he came to see it, and I asked him through the shroff if it was his signature.

Mr. McCulloch objected to this course of examination as Mr. Moir did not know the language, and the shroff would speak as to what passed; and it was not recorded.

Witness further deposed in reply to Mr. Farran—The last witness then went away, and I called my Parsee clerk, Nowrojee Ruttonjee. The bill, letter of hypothecation, and guarantee paper were then shown to Jaitha, and through my clerk I asked him several questions.

THE WEAK POINTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Farran here asked for a postponement of the case if Elmstone and Whitwell could not be further examined. The hamal, he said, was not present.

Mr. McCulloch—Has he been summoned?

Mr. Farran—We will send for him.

Mr. McCulloch—Because I object to postponement for a witness who has not been summoned. It was known from the beginning that he would be required, and I object to a man being kept in custody waiting for such evidence.

Mr. Farran—Meantime I propose to examine Elmstone and Whitwell after it has been shown that the prisoner was mixed up with the transaction.

Mr. McCulloch—Does my learned friend ask to examine these witnesses on the ground that they have been corroborated?

Mr. Farran—Certainly.

Mr. McCulloch—On what ground? We have heard there is such a man in existence, but as to any corroborative evidence of their statements none has been heard. There is not one word to-day in corroboration of a single statement by Elmstone and Whitwell with regard to this man, except as to his signature, and he said he did not know what the document was when he was asked if the signature upon it was in his handwriting.

The Magistrate—He only said it was like his signature.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, and that looks like a denial. The man said only at first when he was shown the writing,—as a great number of men might say when shown a signature that was a clever forgery of their own,—that it was his, but afterwards, when he understood the nature of the paper, he said he had never signed such a document.

The Magistrate—I cannot forget I had before me the man who said he forged the signature, and they might have called him.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the prosecution knew well where that man was, but they had not called him. Soonderjee Shamjee had in fact instigated the proceedings, but the prosecution were industriously keeping him as much as possible in the background, and the obvious conclusion from that surely was that his evidence would not give corroboration? The prosecution simply brought the evidence of these accomplices,—given under circumstances on which he might have to comment more fully hereafter—then they brought several respectable witnesses to show documents which, even if defendant had signed them, only showed common transactions in the ordinary course of business, and then they asked the Court to believe there was corroboration of the statement by the accomplices. That accomplices knew all the facts of such a case was perfectly evident, and in trying to bring in another man some corroborative evidence was necessary. Now in this case the one point was whether defendant was present at the meeting when the proposal as to the destruction of the ship was made and whether he assented to that? All else was immaterial. The defendant might have shipped hundreds of bales of cotton by the Aurora, in fact, he said, he had shipped 2,850 bales,—he might have guaranteed the shipping of cotton by the Aurora,—he might have insured on board of her,—he might have dealt in a thousand other ways, as he said he had done,—but that did not prove him guilty, and to prove that did not move the case one inch towards the goal that he conspired to destroy the ship. There must be some corroboration of the evidence of the accomplices who were now trying to curry favour with the authorities. (Their reason might be easily seen, for it was as well known as to be the subject of, he supposed, the oldest fable ever heard of—everybody had heard of the fox that lost his tail. No doubt there was a tendency in foxes and men to lose their tails, especially with men who had so much of the fox in them as these accomplices had, and one had not very far to go sometimes to discover some other one to share a loss along with himself. And in this case, that they might find favour with the authorities—he did not know that the hope was well founded, but it was quite possible to hope it was so—the convicted accomplices made the charge against the present defendant.) But there was no evidence by the prosecution in support of the accomplices. They simply stated that a document had been shown to defendant, and that he said the signature thereon was like his. But the defence denied that that signature was made by Jaitha, he had repudiated it whenever he knew what the document was; and so he would ask the Court to say there was no corroboration of the accomplices, and to refuse to allow them to go on trying to impute conspiracy not only without corroboration, but in the teeth of the fact well known to everybody in this case that there was contradiction on oath already given.

Mr. Farran here reminded the Court that Soonderjee Shamjee had not said he forged the signatures on all, but only on one, of the documents—the bill of exchange for £3,000 drawn by Elmstone and Whitwell on Jaitha Vullubjee—and that the evidence of Soonderjee went to show that Jaitha had signed the documents that had been shown to the witnesses before His Worship that day.

The Magistrate—I would disbelieve him as soon as not, and am only trying to see how far the evidence goes My sympathies are all with you—if I have any, which I suppose I ought not to have—and I am fully persuaded there were more than Englishmen in this business.

Mr. Farran—I pointed that out only as I thought you were assuming in your mind that Soonderjee had said he signed all the documents.

The Magistrate—Did Soonderjee say that Jaitha signed them? I thought he said he was afraid to go to Jaitha, and therefore signed himself.

Mr. Farran—Yes; but that was only as to the bill of exchange.

The Magistrate—You have not proved that Jaitha signed the guarantee paper, and even if you did, I don't see that it would help you.

Mr. Farran—It was admitted according to one witness.

Mr. McCulloch—But when it was explained he repudiated the signature.

Mr. Farran—After he saw he was in a scrape he may have attempted to back out, but there was an admission that he signed that document.

The Magistrate—He said it was like his signature.

Mr. McCulloch submitted that Mr. Farran was making too much of that so-called admission, and that the fair view of it was that at first Jaitha said the signature was like his, but when he was told what the paper was, he at once said he had signed no such document.

Mr. Farran submitted that there was an admission of the signature by prisoner's own counsel, and the witnesses had not been cross-examined upon it.

Mr. Starling remarked that the Magistrate would recollect he specially reserved his right to cross-examine when the examination-in-chief was concluded.

Mr. Farran replied that he had been stopped in his examination, and if there had been no cross-examination that was the misfortune of the defence, and he was entitled to take the evidence as it stood until the defence put it otherwise—for they might elect never to cross-examine. The accomplices, then, had said that the prisoner was at the bungalow when the conspiracy was conceived, that he assented to it, that the papers were sent to their office, and were so sent in consequence of the conversation on that occasion, and that the prisoner been guaranteeing cotton and allowing his name to be used for the benefit of the firm of Elmstone and Whitwell. Then other witnesses stated that the prisoner had admitted his signature to one of the documents, and therefore he said that was strong corroboration of the accomplices when they said he did sign these documents. Whether the defence would be able to clear away this signature he knew not, but at present it was a strong corroboration. Of course it was impossible in the course of human events to bring any one to speak as to the proceedings of the conspirators except one of themselves; he could only bring one of them, and then give other evidence to show the subsequent acts and that they chimed in with the statement of the accomplices and corroborated it.

The Magistrate—If it bears on a material part of the crime.

Mr. Farran replied that a material part of the crime was that the accomplices were to ship cotton on their own account and use the names of native shippers. Then it was found they did ship cotton and use the names of Govindjee Dewjee and Jaitha Vullubjee, and as to both of these transactions the prisoner was mixed up with Elmstone and Whitwell. Govindjee Dewjee, he hoped to be able to show, was a mythical person. There were also to be fictitious bales: he had shown that.

Mr. McCulloch—You have not proved it.

The Magistrate—The sea has given up some bales, which had been very honest ones, shipped by Jaitha Vullubjee.

Mr. Farran remarked that Jaitha had shipped 2,600 bales before the conspiracy was entered into by him, and these no doubt would have been such as he was in the habit of shipping, so that the good bales did not show anything. The circumstances which he had mentioned were surely sufficient to be held as corroborative evidence, and of course if it were rejected, that would virtually be a dismissal of the case.

Mr. McCulloch then further commented on the want of evidence as to any connection of the prisoner with Elmstone and Whitwell, except as to ordinary business transactions. They asserted that he was at the house when it was arranged to destroy the ship, but there was not a particle of evidence to show that he was there at the time at all. That was one of the things that could have been shown. The accomplices stated there were two persons present, but the hamal who was there setting the chairs had not been called, and one of the men said to have been present denied that the prisoner was there at all.

Mr. Farran remarked that he did not think his learned friend was entitled to say that.

Mr. McCulloch said he would, then, put it in another way—that the accomplices said there were two persons present, including the man who was taking the principal part in the conversation, and who was translating to prisoner what was said in the English language which he did not understand. The hamal was said to have seen them, but though they said he knew his master's visitors and saw them, he was not called; but they came into Court with the confession and said they would bring evidence that this man was afterwards dealing in the course of business and with certain documents. That dealing, however, was only in the ordinary course of business, a practice which hundreds of men followed every day, and the prosecution had not brought evidence to show that after the documents were given the prisoner did not ship *bona fide* cotton on board the Aurora. They only stated that it was shipped in pursuance of this conspiracy, and how could that show a conspiracy in this case?

The Magistrate—The bill of exchange for Elmstone and Whitwell is not very honest, I fancy.

Mr. McCulloch went on to say that, neither the broker nor the hamal, though they could tell all about it, had been called. The latter saw the men and was within control of the prosecution, but had not been called. Still the prosecution asked the Court to believe the statement of the accomplices—to believe that their evidence was established as it stood. His learned friend had got hold of the statement of the men, when the paper was shown to him, that the signature was his, though a few minutes after when the document was shown to him he said it was not his, and he asked the Court to take that simple circumstance as corroboration; but His Worship would not depart from the ordinary rule in those cases, that the evidence of an accomplice required corroboration.

The Magistrate—They will meet me by saying that if that were so, I should leave the case to a jury.

Mr. McCulloch said he took it for granted His Worship would not send to the Sessions a case in which he did not think it would be reasonable and proper for a jury to convict. The dismissal of the case now would not prevent the present prosecutor or any other from bringing the case up again if he obtained further proof; but in the interests of justice the magistrate would not consent to send this unprepared, hastily got up, and imperfectly supported case up to a jury.

The Magistrate—I am not going to dismiss it to-day.

Mr. McCulloch—I do not know if there is any other evidence.

The Magistrate—I understood Mr. Farran to say there is the hamal.

Mr. McCulloch—I understood he was not forthcoming, and that there is no other evidence. I understood my learned friend to intimate that if the evidence to which I am objecting is not admitted, it will be equivalent to dismissing the case. That is the issue which he has raised, and that was what led me to make these remarks which would have been premature if I had not so understood.

The Magistrate—I must say I have my own suspicions about the matter, but I also believe in your law, Mr. McCulloch, in so far that if I were to commit the case now nothing would come out of it, and I do not feel, since grand juries were abolished, that it would be my duty to commit a case in which I did not think that a jury might reasonably convict. And as Mr. Farran says he has no evidence except that of the convicts, I will say I do not think I ought to receive it—that is to say, up to this point I cannot admit it.

Mr. Farran here further remarked on the evidence, from the documents, that prisoner had been allied with the convicts, and submitted that he ought on it to be allowed to complete the story by Elmstone and Whitwell.

The Magistrate—There is no evidence to show a shadow of connection, but I shall be happy to give you plenty of time and every opportunity to show that they were connected.

Mr. Farran—If you really decide that, though we prove these documents and show, as no doubt we can do, that they were negotiated through Elmstone and Whitwell,—if you decide that that is no corroboration then it is useless for the prosecution to go on calling witnesses to prove them.

The Magistrate—But these documents would prove only a connection of Jaitha in a mercantile transaction with Elmstone and Whitwell, and that does not at all show he was an accessory to the burning of the ship. If there be any crime in being connected with Elmstone and Whitwell in these transactions many respectable Europeans and natives who have given evidence are unfortunately connected with them; but up to the present time they have not been charged as accessories to the burning of the Aurora.

Mr. Farran—We can show that he insured cotton in this ship for a large amount, but to prove that would require a long time—

The Magistrate—How long?

Mr. Farran—But I do not see that it is of any use doing so if you rule that proof of that would not be corroboration.

The Magistrate—If you can show that he insured for a great amount, larger than the value of the cotton, I must say that would be a matter of suspicion on my mind and would amount to corroboration.

Mr. Farran—Owing to the documents having been sent to England the prosecution are not in a position to give proper legal evidence.

Mr. McCulloch—You could state how much you allege.

Mr. Farran—It is alleged that he had 2,800 bales on board, which were insured at £16 or £17 per bale.

Mr. McCulloch—£20 per bale is not an unusual sum. I believe they insure up to that.

Mr. Farran—Up to £17.

Mr. McCulloch—Then unless you can prove the bales were not there, there is no case.

Mr. Farran—£17 is far above the value of the cotton, for he bought it at £12. I had hoped by this time to have called Whitwell's hamal, but I understand that he cannot recognise the prisoner as one of those who visited the bungalow when the conspiracy was entered into.

The Magistrate—If he cannot recognise the prisoner, what is the use in calling him?

Mr. Farran here stated he would ask the Court to believe the documents were signed by prisoner, and that Govindjee Dewjee was a myth.

The Magistrate—If you ask me to take time I would do so out of respect to you; but if you ask me to tell you my decision, I say, supposing Govindjee Dewjee is a myth, I believe it is not unusual for shippers to ship cotton in names not their own but perhaps of children and I suppose in imaginary names. It is not criminal, it is a native practice rather, and if Jaitha Vullubjee gave a guarantee for the sending of such cotton, that would not connect him with the conspiracy, nor would the documents and least of all would this hamal. I have somewhat divided feeling, at least a feeling somewhat different from my judgment. I feel that if I were a juryman I could not convict, and if I were a judge, I should tell the jury that they ought not to rely at all on the evidence, and therefore I feel that I ought not to commit a case which I suspect in my reason and judgment could not hold.

Mr. Farran—The course the prosecution intend to adopt is to call the hamal, and then to ask your Worship to adjourn the case in order to obtain some slight additional evidence with reference to the connection—to show conclusively the shipments were made through Elmstone and Whitwell. The prosecution will not take upon themselves the responsibility of withdrawing from the charge, but will leave it to your Worship to dismiss it.

The Magistrate—Very well. I thought you offered terms.

Bappoo Succojee was then called, and he deposed in reply to Mr. Farran—I was a hamal in Mr. Whitwell's bungalow at Colaba. I recollect when Mr. Whitwell was arrested. Some twenty days before that when I was taking my meal, after ten o'clock one night, two banians came and called me and asked me to tell Mr. Whitwell that two brokers had come. I told Mr. Whitwell and he came out. One of the brokers was standing outside, the other had first come into the house. They both had on white cloths and Bhattia turbans. I know the face of the one who came inside but not the one who remained outside. I knew one of them but have not seen him since Whitwell's arrest. That one returned alone on the following evening.

The Magistrate—Is that all, Mr. Farran?

Mr. Farran—Yes, sir.

The Magistrate—Well really that is a joke altogether.

Mr. McCulloch—It is not a want of corroboration but a contradiction. The story was that two men came the first evening and tried to see these gentlemen and were told to go away, and that they went away and came back next evening when the conspiracy took place.

Mr. Farran then asked for an adjournment in order to prove the signature.

Mr. McCulloch objected, as the evidence as to handwriting must be worthless, and that it was undesirable after the time for which this case had been dragging on week after week.

The Magistrate—In my judgment, I would not commit unless there is a *prima facie* case shown, but I will consent to an adjournment, for there has been a great crime committed and I am not sure that all the persons are in jail who ought to be. At present I do not see I can commit any other person, but I shall give Mr. Farran an opportunity of showing that I ought to, and also of considering for myself if it be possible and right. It is much more satisfactory for me, if I am in any doubt, to send up a case for trial than to dismiss it, but one must act on his own responsibility in the place where I sit. But at present I will consent to an adjournment which will be one of a week or a fortnight. I shall not commit, however, unless there is real and substantive corroboration of the evidence of the convicts.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next at half past two o'clock.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH AT POONA.

A LARGE assemblage of the sporting *elite* of Poona attended the Gymkhana last evening (Friday) to witness an exciting pigeon shooting match, between five officers of the 83rd Regiment and five officers of the 9th Regiment N. I. and Garrison. The excitement on this match was intense, and heavy betting on both sides was made on the issue. The shooting commenced at five birds each, and at the end of the first round, the 83rd Regiment scored four birds against the birds which fell to the 9th. In the second round the 83rd scored four birds against the birds which fell to the 9th, the third round placed four birds to the score of the 83rd against two to the 9th. In the fourth round the 83rd scored two birds against two which fell to the 9th. In the fifth round two birds fell to the 83rd against two scored by the 9th. The sixth round the 83rd scored three to one of the 9th. The seventh round placed four to the 83rd and three to the 9th; the 83rd Regiment winning by four birds amidst great eclat. Captain Butler and Captain Fereday tied for the lottery, and ultimately Captain Fereday won killing ten birds out of eleven.—*Poona Observer.*

MISSIONS.

THE Rev. A. H. Frost of the Church Missionary Society, so many years connected with the Nassick Mission, is not likely to return to this country, but has received an appointment which will enable him to continue to devote his superior talents and his Christian zeal to the advancement of the missionary cause, having been chosen Principal of the Islington Mission College.

We rejoice to hear that a reinforcement for the Western India Mission of the C. M. S. is expected shortly. The Rev. Mr. Squires has been appointed for the Bombay Mission, and a brother of his has been designated to the Mission at Nassick.

We understand that the Church Missionary Society have dissolved their connection with the Rev. Jas. Wilson.

Two new missionaries for the American Marathi Mission are believed to be now on their way to Bombay, the Rev. Messrs. Park and Windsor. The former of these brethren is married to the daughter of the late Rev. H. Ballantine of Ahmednuggur.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE WAR UNPOPULAR IN FRANCE!

Two correspondents, who had been residing in Paris up to the departure of the mail, assure us that the war was most unpopular with the mass of the French people. One writes thus:—"There is very little desire for the war in France except on the part of the military, and there more with officers than men. The peasantry hate the conscription, and the Garde Mobile drags peaceful people away from their homes. There is a large majority of the French public opposed to the war but a furious minority silences their voices. . . The war demonstrations in the streets were got up to order." Another writes:—"The enthusiasm has no real existence. The officers like war but no one else." Read in the light of French defeats, and M. Thiers' protest, these remarks explain much. They hold out little prospect of the French army retrieving its disasters. —*Friend of India.*

DHARWAR RACES, 1870.

STEWARDS.—E. P. Robertson, Esq., C. S.; G. Giertsen, Esq.; Captain Utterson, 7th Regt N. I.; A. Don, Esq.; Captain J. P. Grant, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY—3RD OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Derby—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all maiden horses. Weight for age 1¼ stone in excess of Western India Turf Club Rules. R. C. Entrance for horses named on the 1st September Rs. 30; the day before the race, Rs. 50.

SECOND RACE.—The Galloway Plate—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 10 stone—7 lbs allowed for every inch under. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD RACE.—The Welter—Rs. 120 from the fund. For all horses. Weight 11 stone. R. C. Entrance for horses named on the 1st September Rs. 20; the day before the race, Rs. 30.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pony Plate—Rs. 80 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights over 10 stone. ½ mile heats. Entrance Rs. 10. To close and name the day before the race.

SECOND DAY—5TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Dharwar Cup—value Rs. 200. For all horses. Weight for inches—14 hands to carry 10 stone—7 lbs. added or allowed for every inch over or under, maidens (except winners of Derby or Welter) allowed 5 lbs. R. C. Entrance for horses named on the 1st September Rs. 30; the day before the race, Rs. 50.

SECOND RACE—The Hack Stakes— Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for value—Rs 200 to carry 10 stone—7lbs. added or allowed for every Rs. 100 more or less. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race, any excess of his entrance value to go to the fund.

THIRD RACE.—The Whim—Rs. 120 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and inches. 1½ stone in excess of Western India Turf Club Rules: winner of Derby Cup, Welter, and Galloways to carry 5 lbs. extra. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name the day before the race.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lilliputians—Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13 hands and under. Catch weights. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD DAY—7TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Winners' Handicap—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses that have started during the meeting, forced for winners of the Derby, Welter, Galloways and Whim, at an entrance of Rs. 30. Optional to losers and winners of other races, with a forfeit of Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. R. C. To close and name the day before the race.

SECOND RACE.—The Consolation Stakes—Rs. 100 from the fund. Open to all horses that have started during the meeting and not won. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 15. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle Race—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses. ½ mile—over 4 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches in height. Catch weights over 10 stone. Entrance Rs. 15. To close and name the day before the race.

FOURTH RACE.—Pony Hurdle Race—Rs. 80 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. ½ mile—over 4 hurdles, 3 feet in height. Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 10. To close and name the day before the race.

RULES.

1.—The Western India Turf Club Rules to be adhered to unless otherwise specially provided for.

2.—The meeting is confined to horses the *bona-fide* property of residents in the S. M. C.

3.—Entrances for races which close and name the day before the race to be sent in by 8 A.M.

4.—Horses will be aged and measured at a place and on a day appointed by the stewards.

5.—Two or more horses belonging to different owners to start for a race, or the public money will be withheld.

6.—Owners of horses running during the meeting (ponies and hacks excepted) to pay Rs. 20 to the fund, ponies and hacks to pay Rs. 15.

7.—In case of the funds falling short of the amount advertised, a rateable deduction will be made from the amount added from the fund.

8.—After the 1st August, a fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse exercised or ridden on the course.

9.—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent, on their net winnings, to the fund.

10.—Professional jockies to carry 7 lbs. extra.

11.—The decision of the stewards to be final on all points.

12.—Settling day will be fixed by the stewards.

13.—All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Dharwar Races.

J. P. GRANT, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTE—The distance round the course is 1 mile 270 yards.

FEMALE IMPERSONATION.

WITH reference to the trial of Boulton and Park, which is now going on in London, our readers will be struck with the similarity their case bears to one that was tried before Chief Justice Mansfield in 1777, which is referred to in Russell's "Eccentric" Personages. The Chevalier D'Eon, who was once attaché to the Embassy in England, when the Duc de Nivernois was ambassador, was in the habit of frequenting places of amusement, balls, &c., in the guise of a woman. His appearance when so attired was so completely feminine that no one unacquainted with him could have detected the imposture. This was a mania with the Chevalier. There was nothing he so delighted in, as receiving the amatory compliments of men attracted by the beauty of his countenance and the artistic make-up of his figure. And yet this man proved that he was a brave soldier, in more than one bloody encounter. Doubts of whether the Chevalier was a man or woman were however circulated. A surgeon named Hayes, with whom D'Eon was well acquainted, bet one Tacques, a money broker, a wager, of which the conditions were that Hayes would pay to Tacques fifteen guineas per cent. upon a sum of seven hundred pounds, till such time as D'Eon was proved to be a woman: whenever that fact should be clearly substantiated Tacques was to pay over the seven hundred pounds. No secret was made of the wager; scores of persons entered into the speculation, and it was believed that from sixty to seventy thousand pounds were hazarded in France and England upon the result of this strange condition! Hayes brought an action in the King's Bench against Tacques for the recovery of the seven hundred pounds. The fate of this suit, it was held, would decide the whole of the wagers. The Chevalier was low in funds and took care that his friend Hayes should win. It was of course in his own power to put the matter beyond dispute. But that was not his game. Two willing dupes were found in M. Le Goux, surgeon, and a M. De Morandi. The trial came on in July, 1777, before Chief Justice Mansfield. Messieurs Le Goux and De Morandi swore positively that to their knowledge the pretended Chevalier was a woman. De Morandi had jested with her, and something more upon the subject. He had also been shown her woman's wardrobe. The fact that D'Eon was a woman, could not, it appeared to the defendant's counsel, be disputed; he relied for the verdict upon the plea that such wagers were illegal, especially as Hayes knew from the positive information of M. de Goux and M. de Morandi that the sham Chevalier was a woman. The Chief Justice reserved judgment of the decision of a full Court, who afterwards decided that such wagers were not legally recoverable. The wager was unquestionably a swindle. The Chevalier died in 1810, and the *post mortem* examination of course was decisive that he was a son of Adam. —*Madras Mail.*

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